

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested to give notice that in pursuance of the recommendations of the Democratic State Executive Committee, a meeting of the Democratic citizens of New Hanover County will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Wilmington, on Tuesday Evening, Dec. 13th, 1859, being Tuesday of Court week, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Democratic State Convention, to be held in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, March 8th, 1860; and also for the appointment of delegates to a District Convention to be held at such time and place as may hereafter be fixed upon, to select delegates to represent this district in the next National Democratic Convention. Also to appoint a Democratic Executive Committee for this County.

Stockholders Meeting, Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

The Stockholders in the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad company met this forenoon at the Court House.

The meeting was organized by calling Major Owen R. Kenan, of Duplin, to the Chair.

John C. McRae, Esq., of Wilmington and P. Murphy, Esq., of Sampson, were appointed Secretaries. The Secretaries, with William A. Wright, Esq., of Wilmington, constituted a committee to verify, proxies and ascertain the amount of stock represented.

The proxy of the State is held by Major Kenan.

There being a majority of the stock represented, the meeting was declared fully organized for the transaction of business.

The report of the President and Directors with the accompanying documents was presented by Hon. W. S. Ashe, President. It will be found in to-day's paper.

On the fourth page will be found the more extended report of Capt. S. L. Fremont, Chief Engineer & Superintendent. We invite attention to both these documents.

Some discussion may be anticipated, arising out of the location of the Tarboro' Branch—the proposition for a steamship line, etc. We will endeavor to keep our readers posted.—*Daily Journal*, 10th inst.

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation.

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter of Ellwood Morris, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Cape Fear and Deep River works. The letter is dated Nov. 7th, 1859,—it may be of interest to our people here. We cannot but regard the report as favorable:—

"We have raised Jones (Dam 18 inches), and are now at work raising Red Rock, Hay Ridge, and Green Rock Dams, and shall accomplish all these, if the weather favors us this week only."

"With these dams raised, we have 5 feet water at once, from Fayetteville to Sharpfield's, 50 miles; and all our new works are planned for that depth, though at some extra cost. Your Excellency cannot fail to perceive the vast advantage in transportation, which this depth of 5 feet will give over the scant 3 feet, which we found in this navigation when we took it in hand."

Special Terms of the Superior Court of Law.

Have been appointed for the Counties of Moore, Orange, Edgecombe and Guilford, as follows:—

Moore, 4th Monday in November—Judge Shepherd.

Orange, 2d Monday in December—Judge Manly.

Edgecombe, 2d Monday in December—Judge Saunders.

Guilford, 4th Monday in January, 1860—Judge —.

Duplin Fair.

We are requested to state that return tickets will be given on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad to persons visiting the County Fair, to be held at Kenansville, on Thursday and Friday of next week—the 17th and 18th inst.

It is generally believed that the Fair will be in many respects superior to any of its predecessors, both in the quantity and quality of stock, and of other articles on exhibition. No doubt the attendance will be large.

We need not say that a good address may be expected from Mr. Devane—those who know that gentleman know such to be the fact. Those who do not know him will be assured of it when they have heard him.

Stockholders Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co., will be held in this place to-morrow. The Stockholders from a distance are beginning to arrive. How shall all be accommodated?

We are pleased to know that the condition and prospects of the road are such as to be highly gratifying, not only to the Stockholders, but to all the friends of Internal Improvement throughout the State;—that the Directors were fairly able to declare and divide 8 per cent. out of the profits of the road for the last fiscal year, and at the same time to apply 3 per cent. to a sinking fund for the redemption and final extinction of the debt of the Company.

The question of the establishment of a Steamship Line to New York, running in connection with the road, will be earnestly pressed, as we know that many of those whose connection with the working of the road gives them the best opportunity for forming correct opinions, regard this as a matter of the very first importance. No doubt it will be warmly urged in the official reports laid before the Stockholders.

Through travel during the twelve months ending 30th Sept., 1859, shows a falling off of 740 passengers, but an increase in the amount of receipts of \$7,778 14 on account of the higher rates charged. There is an important increase in the number of way passengers carried, and in the amount of receipts from that source.

The Tarboro' Branch Road has been let out to contract at a rate that will admit of its construction for the amount of money fixed upon by the Stockholders as the limit of expenditure for that purpose.

A fatiguing policy on the part of the connecting roads, leading to the breaking up of the system of through tickets, or, when through tickets could be sold, placing them at such high rates as to deter travel, is assigned as one of the causes of the decrease in through travel. Arrangements are in progress, that, when completed, will, it is confidently believed, restore to our lines of railroad that large share of through travel to which their character and location justly entitles them.

In looking over a list of the present Stockholders published with last year's report of proceedings, we were gratified to notice the extent to which the stock was still held by the original subscribers, or their representatives and descendants. It is gratifying to know that so many who took part in the early losses and sacrifices of the Company, are now receiving a part of its benefits and advantages in the way of dividends.

The Baltimore Outrages.

If a great robbery is committed, the party in whose possession the plundered goods are found, will generally be regarded as the plunderers—certainly not those from whom they are taken away. Now, as the result of the outrages which all admit to have been perpetrated last week in Baltimore, we find that the so-called American majority has been increased in less than a month from fifteen hundred to fifteen thousand! What is the inevitable deduction which common sense must make from this startling fact? There can be but one, and the attempt to whitewash it over must be regarded as simply ridiculous; why, even the *Baltimore American*, a paper of the same politics as the dominant party, sees and admits this.

We do not regard the Baltimore election as a triumph of the American party. It is a triumph of the rowdy element over the law-abiding citizens of all parties—a thing to be deplored by all, and which is deplored by large numbers of men of the "American" party, even in Baltimore.

SLAVERS CAPTURED.—*Boston*, Nov. 7.—Advises from St. Helena to the 19th of September, have been received here. Two slaves captured on the coast of Africa had been condemned. One was the Stephen T. Townsend of New Orleans. The other was unknown.

Corrected.

In the hurry of getting to press yesterday, an omission occurred in one of the paragraphs of our long editorial article, headed, "The Revenue System of North Carolina." As the words omitted are necessary to the understanding of the paragraph, we reinsert the whole passage, with the part now supplied placed within brackets. It is the third paragraph of the second editorial column:—

Let us now turn to another branch of the subject—to wit:—the supposed immunity, or comparative immunity from taxation, said to be unjustly enjoyed by the owners of slave property, in that negroes are only subjected to a capitation tax in like manner as free white persons are. Is this so in practice? The census of 1850 shows [that the county of New Hanover possesses] a population of 8,201 whites, 886 free negroes and 8,581 slaves. Now let us look at the poll tax for taxation last year, as follows: White polls, 1,009; black, 4,879; free negroes, 44. Thus, practically, the poll tax collected from negro slaves is, in proportion to numbers, nearly five times as great as that from white persons—immensely greater than that collected from that generally most dangerous and least useful class of our population. Free Negroes. [New Hanover is a fair sample.]

Other typographical errors occur, but as they do not destroy or omit any essential part of the sense, we deem it unnecessary to trouble our readers by a reference to them.—*Daily Journal*, 8th inst.

During the present year, two distinguished engineers have died in England. They were both Englishmen by birth, but one, Mr. Brunel, was only so, and had little other claim to the character of an Englishman, being the son of an eminent French Engineer, born while his father happened to be in England in charge of some public work, but sent to France for his professional education. To all intents and purposes, Mr. Brunel was a Frenchman. Robert Stephenson, the son of a North of England coal mine laborer, whose practical talent, strong sense, and unswerving diligence had raised him to a high position among men as the inventor of locomotives and the father of the railroad system, was wholly English. Most of his education was received by practical association in the pursuits of his illustrious father.—*Daily Journal*, 8th inst.

Together, father and son labored and thought and studied and succeeded. They verified every proposition—they tested every theory.

The Messrs. Stephenson and the Messrs. Brunel were types of two great nationalities, and the results of their labors were not unapt symbols of the results of the striving after free government by the two contrasted races of Gauls and Britons, who occupy opposite sides of the English Channel.

Mr. Brunel was a most scientific theorist. He was nearly always right in theory, but frequently failed in practice. It is told of him that once an iron bridge that he had erected upon a railroad in course of construction under his inspection, fell by its own weight, or as the result of some other defect in plan. The bridge was an expensive one, and the managing director showed a good deal of feeling. Mr. Brunel calmly informed him that he ought to be very glad that the bridge had fallen so soon, otherwise he (Brunel) would have put up similar bridges all along the line, and there then would have been something to grieve about, when they all fell.—Once satisfied of his theory he did not stop for experiment. His theories being generally right, he succeeded in the construction of some magnificent works—ruling too much on theory, he failed in others. He built the Thames Tunnel, a magnificent failure, so far as an investment goes, but a fine monument to his speculative skill and stubborn perseverance—he planned the Great Eastern, a magnificent work to talk about, but one which never, under any circumstances, could pay interest upon the fearful amount of money which she has cost. The Great Eastern is—if the truth may be told—a failure; but then she is a magnificent affair—shows great ingenuity and much science.

The elder Stephenson raised himself by sheer hard knocks. He studied the Steam Engine by taking apart and examining the one he was employed to attend at a colliery. He taught himself all he knew—tried experiments on tramways, and forged made his own locomotive to run on railroads. With him principle and practice went hand in hand. So with Robert Stephenson, his son, who was schooled on the same system, although, of course, enjoying those superior advantages which his father's growing wealth enabled him to extend to his son. Robert became as celebrated as his father. He made no failures, he tested everything and knew it practically. The Britannia tubular bridge over the Menai Straits, England, and the Victoria tubular bridge over the Saint Lawrence at Montreal, are two of his best known works, but the whole face of England is covered with evidences of his skill. Neither of the Stephensons were brilliant men, capable of "effect" like the Brunels. Neither of them have their names connected with works of the character of the Thames Tunnel or the Great Eastern, but on the contrary, with hard-looking locomotives that ran, and practically tested works that pay.

Robert Stephenson was buried in Westminster Abbey—the greatest ambition of an Englishman—and he deserved all the honors that his country could bestow upon him, for it is to men like the Stephensons that England owes her wealth and position among the nations. He wisely declined the proffered honor of knighthood.

The Brunels were honored too, for they were men of genius, but their genius was less practical than that of their strong-headed English rivals. From them great things might always be expected, and there was a brilliancy even in their failures, to many of which perhaps the striving after brilliancy may have contributed its part. In this they showed their French nature, while in their slower but more sure progress, the Stephensons, as unmistakably exhibited the characteristics of the English race.

The Boston Post.—We never insert the prospectuses of papers out of our own State. If we did, there is one now before us that we would insert sure—that of the *Boston Post*, which is a paper unexcelled in the essential qualifications of soundness of heart and clearness of head by any journal in the Union. It is published by Beals, Greene & Co., 40 and 42 Congress Street, Boston, at \$8 per year for the Daily, \$4 per year for the Semi-Weekly, and \$2 for the Weekly.

The Fayetteville papers speak in high terms of the address delivered before the Cumberland County Agricultural Society on Thursday last. All accounts agree in characterizing it as a sensible, judicious, practical effort, marked by close thought and accurate information. It was listened to with approbation by a large audience. A most able address was to have been expected from Holden.

The cash received at the Cumberland Fair of this year, was \$684 87, being an increase of \$73 31 over the amount received at the Fair of last year.

The Fair appears to have been a decided success and the articles exhibited showed a manifest improvement.

Extract from the Minutes.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Synod be tendered to the citizens of Wilmington, for their kindness and hospitality to this body; to the Pastors and officers of the Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, and Lutheran Churches, for the use of their houses of worship; to the various Railroad and Steamboat lines, for the favors extended to us in coming to this place, and returning to our homes; and also, to the authorities of the town, for the use of the new and spacious City Hall.

J. DOLL, Stated Clerk.

Synod of North Carolina, in Session at Wilmington, 11th November, 1859.

A HEAVY LAND SALE.—J. Crockett Harrison has sold 7,000 acres of land lying in Tazewell county, Va., to Mr. Thompson, of New York city, for the sum of \$110,000.

The Cumberland Fair and Other Facts.

There are a great many things that all of us would like to do, and from the doing of which we would derive pleasure, if we could only arrange it so as not to neglect other things that must not be neglected.

Now we would have greatly enjoyed a visit to Fayetteville on the occasion of the Fair held at that place last week. We would, in the first instance, have seen many valued friends, for there are many persons in that section of our district whom we know and esteem, and very many others whom we esteem most personally knowing, and no doubt a great many more whom we would esteem upon knowing.

Then again, we would have had the opportunity of hearing a very able and sensible address from Mr. Holden, of the *Standard*, than whom few, if any, are more capable of entertaining and instructing an audience upon any subject.

We would in the next place have met up with our brethren of the corps editorial then and there present, and—well, we would not have quarrelled with them, that is certain.

Last, but not least, we would have marked the development of the industrial resources of the State, or a portion thereof—its advance in the arts promotive of its most substantial interests.

All this would have formed a pleasing episode in a rather monotonous existence. It would have enabled us to have a "good time" generally—to have returned to our labors refreshed and brightened up. But—we could not get off. That was out of the question, so we can only sympathize with the pleasure of others and wait for what the papers will give us. Mr. Holden's address will, of course, be published.

Our Duplin, Sampson and Onslow friends are all about to have Fairs, and they too, will have a pleasant and profitable time—for these fairs are profitable—they are useful; they awaken the public mind—they stimulate industry—they induce thought—they diffuse information—they arouse ambition—they stir up a friendly emulation. We would like to see them all, and more too, if we could—but if we can't, then how can we?

We had a great desire to visit Newbern on the occasion of the Fair now being held there. We have never had an opportunity of seeing that interesting part of our State.

Additional News by the North America.

The steamer *Asia* arrived out on the 24th.

All the Cunard steamers are to call at Queenstown hereafter.

The London Times eulogizes Commodore Tait's dispatch, and says that if any defense of the acts of the British Minister and Admiral at Peking were needed it could be found in that dispatch.

Sir George Grey is understood to have been reappointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

The authorities of Bristol were making efforts to have the Great Eastern come there after her projected trip to the Mediterranean.

Sir J. Dean Paul and Strahan, the ex-London bankers, have been released after four years' penal servitude. The first battalion of the military train for China was under orders to depart, by the overland route.

Spain has declared war against Morocco.

There are rumors of trouble between England and France.

Nothing further has transpired in regard to the Zurich conference and the peace treaties.

The strike of the London builders still continued, and was telling seriously against the men, who have resolved to appeal to the public for support. The recent returns show an excessive mortality amongst families of the operatives, and there is reason to fear that scores are perishing of starvation.

There have been heavy frosts and considerable snow in England has been prognosticated to the 15th of December.

The Paris Constitutionnel, in an article by the senior editor in reply to the assertions of the English press that the policy of the Emperor led to a state of political incertitude in Europe, states what the aim of the Emperor was at the beginning, and compares it with the advantages gained, and assesses the English journals of inconsistency.

The Paris correspondents of the London journals indulge in gloomy forebodings. A writer for the *Herald* states plainly the impression gained from a rupture between France and England being imminent. Several provincial journals have published simultaneously violent articles against England, which were known to have been supplied by a government official. England is warned that her hour of trial approaches which may put an end to her greatness forever.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post asserts that negotiations are in progress to complete the arrangements for a joint expedition to the North Pole.

The correspondent of the *Herald* repeats the statement that the preparations for the expedition were suspended.

The Monitor states that the Chinese commander at Peking has been made Generalissimo of the Chinese army, and a Mandarin of the first class.

The accounts of the French manufacturing districts were generally unfavorable.

The Paris four market was firm. What was heavy and difficult to sell. Brandy was higher throughout France.

The recent inundations in the South of France did much damage to life and property.

General Beken and Mr. Lancaest have returned to France under the amnesty.

The rents closed at Paris at 69 45c.

On the 22d the Spanish government declared to the Cortes that it was going to begin a war against Morocco, which announcement was received with great enthusiasm. All political parties offered to support the ministry, and the newspapers expressed the same patriotic feeling.

The Great Outrage.

We copy the following from the *Baltimore American* (K. N.) of Thursday.

The election yesterday can be justly termed nothing but an outrage against decency, against law, and against all rights public and private. The city was given up to the control of lawless ruffianism, supported and encouraged by the police, and approved of and urged on by the recognized leaders of the American party. Armed bands of lawless characters held possession of nearly all the polling places, the efforts which the friends of a fair and legal election made to preserve order were treated as acts of disrespect, and the only arrests made by the police were of those who refused to obey the orders of the lawless ruffians, the guarantee of their obedience to the laws. Every species of fraud, every degree of ruffianism, and every violation of sworn duty, was used to defeat the expression of the will of the people. Bands of men, whose looks bespoke their character, rode in omnibuses and carriages from one poll to the voting without check at each.

The accused and accused were not only not punished, but were allowed to go on with their lawless career, and to control our own feelings to write of it with any degree of calmness.

The Reformers made a manly and determined stand for their rights, but it was against such odds of organized ruffianism and fraud, as rendered the contest hopeless. Taunted, insulted and abused, the slightest demonstration they made towards self-protection was treated as a breach of the peace, and they were ignominiously dragged to the police stations, whilst their assailants were left to renew their outrages. They might have continued the struggle to the end, but the result could only have been the sacrifice of valuable lives, without accomplishing any other good. With a number of the wards in the uncontrolled possession of their ruffian and fraudulent voting progressing at all but the eighth and the eleventh, the success of the ticket was an impossibility. Prudence, as well as necessity, dictated retirement from a contest which was hopeless, unless they descended to the vile practices of their opponents.

What course of action it may hereafter be advisable to adopt, it is perhaps scarcely possible now to say, but we cannot believe that such gross wrongs as were accomplished yesterday will be quietly submitted to. The Courts should be appealed to, to prevent the consummation of the illegal election of some of its own officers, and the Legislature urged to reject from its body members whose certificates are stained with blood and are the product of unparalleled fraud and violence. Whatever may be the political complexion of that body, we cannot believe it will sanction such gross wrongs as were accomplished yesterday. But what can any man expect of the fate of such an appeal, there is a market day requiring it to be made.

The steamer *Kangaroo*, which sailed from New York Saturday for Liverpool, took 230 passengers and 317,000 lbs. of cargo.

NEWS ITEMS.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION.—A Richmond letter in the New York Herald says:—

"I am informed to-day that it is the intention to try Cook, the negro, charged with the United States District Court for that district. The course has been determined on with a view to compel the attendance of Seward, Greeley, Wilson, and the other prominent men of other States, whose presence in the case will be a great advantage to the prosecution. If, in the progress of the trial, their guilt as aiders or abettors shall be established, the probability is that they will be assigned positions in the dock beside Cook, and subjected to the same ordeal that led to the majority of them being brought forward as witnesses. The list to be summoned will embrace every individual, whose residence he may reside, be connected with this movement in any connection, however remote. As to their appearance in obedience to the summons, that must be presumed as certain, inasmuch as it is a question involving the ability of the federal government to enforce a obedience to its summons. This is the means to insure a full development of the origin and progress of this movement, and of the relations of the prominent men of other States, whose moral complexity, at least, has been already fixed. It will move the most interesting and important trial in the criminal annals of this country."

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—*Officer Shot*.—The officers at Augusta, Ga., succeeded on Tuesday in arresting two out of four pickpockets who took up their quarters in that city, at the residence of a prominent citizen, Samuel Burns, and Thos. Connolly, from Atlanta, and Charles Thompson and Edward Stone, from Wilmington, N. C. They are supposed to be the same as the four who were arrested at the residence of this city, and picked up a loaded cane gun, and took in a cargo of low quality goods to a mercantile store in this city. On their passage hence the master died, but his remains were preserved, and buried on Staten Island, and the body was sent to the morgue.

REWARD OFFERED FOR THE ARREST OF FUGITIVE NEGROES.—*Richmond*, November 4.—Governor Wise has issued a proclamation offering \$500 reward each for the arrest of the following named fugitives:—William and Todd for the fugitives named that was convicted at Charleston this week. Owen Brown is a friend of Old Brown.

FROM DENVER CITY, Nov. 4.—The Denver city express has arrived, bringing \$30,000 in gold dust. The weather had been unusually favorable at the mines. A rebellion held under the provisional government had resulted, as far as ascertained, in a majority for Mr. Steele for Governor.

FIRST IN TEXAS.—YELLOW JACK DISAPPEARING.—*New Orleans*, Nov. 5.—Texas dispatches received at this port mention that the recent cold had at least a beneficial effect on the city, and at both Houston and Galveston, the cities most severely afflicted by the yellow fever—there had been quite a slight abatement. The fever, it was believed, would rapidly disappear. Indeed, it had already begun to do so.

THE HARPER'S FERRY TRIALS.—CONVICTION OF GREEN.—*The New York Herald*, Nov. 5.—Shields Green, the negro prisoner, was found guilty this morning. The first count (for treason) was abandoned, from objections taken by Mr. Bennett, that it was not proven that the prisoner was a free person, and the second count, under the statute, which reads "any free person," &c.—Sentence was deferred.

THE HARPER'S FERRY TRIALS.—NOW UPON TRIAL, Mr. Bennett, defending Mr. Griswold, who came especially in Brown's case, left here this evening. Tranquility has been restored.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN YANCY.—A bloody affray occurred at Yancy, Va., on the 2d inst. The death of a man, named John, between Jim Boone and Gandy, on Friday night last, resulted in the death of the latter. The circumstances were as follows:—Keith had entered a room in a hotel about midnight, and having found his pipe seated in the side of a bed, when Boone entered the room, and after a few angry words, he caught K. by the throat, and threw him down, and Boone, with a large knife, inflicted some ten or twelve stabs in the throat and back; either one of which it was supposed would have proved fatal. He expired in a few minutes after, and was found lying in his blood.

Boone made his escape and is supposed to have made for Texas. A reward of \$100 is offered by the County Court, and the Governor will, no doubt, offer \$200 more for his apprehension.—*Asheville News*, 3d inst.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.—*Washington*, Nov. 4.—The Treasury receipts the past week were \$1,300,000. The drafts and annuities, \$1,000,000, and the draft \$1,000,000. The amount subject to draft is \$4,485,000. The increase over the amount on hand last week is \$358,000.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.—*THE VIRGINIA AUTHORITIES*.—*Richmond*, Nov. 4.—The Virginia authorities of the Harper's Ferry insurgents, was to-day surrendered to the authorities of Virginia, upon the requisition of Governor Wise. He left here this afternoon via Chambersburg for Virginia.

MURDER.—We learn that on Thursday night last, James Beatty, residing about one half miles from Charlotte, Va., was murdered in the yard of his residence, by some person or persons unknown.

Yesterday morning Coroner Smith summoned a Jury of twelve men to inquire into the death of the deceased, and after proper investigation and an opinion given by the Physician, Dr. Wyong, the Jury determined that said deceased had come to his death by the infliction of several wounds, either of which was sufficient to cause death, by some person or persons to them unknown.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The ship *John A. Stanley*, cotton laden, is ashore on Spinnaker Beach.

The ship *John A. Stanley*, cleared at Savannah, Oct. 25, for New York, with 318 bales Upland Cotton, 130 bales Sea Island, and 100 bales of other goods.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—*New Orleans*, Nov. 5.—The steamship *De Noto*, with dates from Havana to the 2d inst., arrived here to-day.

At Havana Sugar was reported dull, the stock being 130,000 boxes. Sterling Exchange 17 1/2. Exchange on New York, 43 1/2.

The Spanish ship *Puigade*, de Cantabria master, from New Orleans, bound for Barcelona, put into Havana in distress, having been dismantled in a gale on the 29th.

Barred off! Officers opened on the shore of the river. Official notice has been given that no clearance will be granted until the registry tonnage dues have been paid, registered steamers excepted.

THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *FREE PRESS*.—The citizens of Charlotte decided yesterday that the subscription of \$60,000 shall be made to the *Atlanta*, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, by a vote of 121 to 16.—*Bulletin*.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND NEW MEXICO.—*St. Louis*, Nov. 7.—The overland California mail of the 14th inst. arrived. The Great preparations were making at San Francisco for General Scott's reception, which consisted of a military and civic demonstration.

The creditors of the California and Salt Lake mail contractors have attached their property, and the transmission of the mails will probably be suspended in consequence.

The British Columbia mail of the 14th inst. had just arrived. The new Governor, Mr. Howe, was expected daily, and everything was quiet.

The gold-miners from Victoria for September amounted to \$110,000. The miners in Fraser river were doing well. The new Mexican mail had also arrived via El Paso. The northern route had been abandoned, in consequence of the numerous Indian outrages.

Depredations and murders by the Indians still continued on the Plains. The Utah Indians, assisted by a Mexican tribe, had a battle with the Arapahoes near the mouth of the Red Norte, and twenty-two of the latter were killed.

LIABILITIES OF RAILROAD COMPANIES FOR FIRES.—*Lieut. Gov. Trask* has received from the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Co. a verdict of \$60,000 damages for the loss of buildings destroyed by fire in April last.

THE MOUNTAINS ARE CONSIDERABLY UP AND DOWN IN VERMONT. It is related that a coachman driving up one, was asked if it was steep on the ascent, and he replied, "Yes, the chain lightning couldn't go down without a breechin on."

ABSCONDING SHERIFFS.—*Geo. W. Glass*, Sheriff of McDowell county, left home about the middle of September to take a vacation, and did not return until the 1st inst. The County and Treasurer of State, at Salisbury, is presumed, he took the wrong end of the railroad, and so far as we are concerned, carrying off a large amount of money.

Mr. Glass has always been considered an honorable, upright man and a good citizen. His flight has much surprised his friends, and has caused much speculation as to what he had been doing, and whether he had been murdered on his way to Raleigh, his friends choosing to think so, rather than that he had betrayed his trust.

Last week the Magistrates of the county elected James M. Neal to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Glass.

Yancey county, in the fall of 1858, had a very small tax account; but a few weeks ago he left home to attend Court in Madison county, and has not been heard from since. It is supposed he has been in the time of the late election.

The Magistrates of Yancey have elected Charles Byrd to fill out Yancey's unexpired term.—*Raleigh Standard*.

Miss Hughes, of Albany, eloped with a German book-binder. Her father took her to the depot, and she was seized by the book-binder who "punched" her severely. Seeing her father sadly worried and blacked, she said, "If a good girl, took his part, placed her arms about his neck, saying, 'Poor father, forgive me!'" She turned upon her lover and accused him of having seduced her, and then indignantly proceeded home with her parents.

WILLING